

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please amend the claims as shown:

Claims 1-22. Cancelled.

23. (Previously presented) A method of treating obesity in a human subject comprising administering to said subject an amount of a composition comprising an amylin or amylin agonist effective to treat obesity, with the proviso that the composition does not contain a cholecystokinin or a cholecystokinin agonist and wherein the amount of the amylin or amylin agonist administered is about 0.01 mg to about 5 mg per day.

24. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 23 wherein said amylin agonist is an amylin agonist analogue.

25. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 24 wherein said amylin agonist analogue is selected from the group consisting of ^{25,28,29}Pro-h-amylin (SEQ ID NO: 12), ¹⁸Arg^{25,28,29}Pro-human-amylin (SEQ ID NO: 10), and ¹⁸Arg^{25,28}Pro-h-amylin (SEQ ID NO: 8).

26. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 24 wherein said amylin agonist analogue is ^{25,28,29}Pro-h-amylin (SEQ ID NO: 12).

27. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 23 wherein said amylin or amylin agonist is administered subcutaneously.

28. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 26 wherein said amylin agonist analogue is administered subcutaneously.

29. (Previously amended) A method according to claim 23 wherein said amylin or amylin agonist is administered from 1 to 4 times per day.

30. (Previously amended) A method according to claim 29 wherein said amylin or amylin agonist is administered in an amount from about 0.0025 mg/dose to about 5 mg/dose.

31. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 23 wherein said amylin or amylin agonist is administered before a meal.

32. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 23 wherein said amylin or amylin agonist is administered about 15 minutes of said meal.

33. (Currently amended) A method of treating obesity in a human subject comprising administering to said subject a composition comprising an active anti-obesity agent consisting essentially of an amylin or an amylin [[agoinst]] **agonist**, wherein the amount of amylin or amylin agonist administered is about 0.01 mg to about 5 mg per day.

34. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 33 wherein said amylin agonist is an amylin agonist analogue.

35. (Currently amended) A method according to claim 34 wherein said amylin agonist analogue is selected from the group consisting of ^{25,28,29}Pro-h-amylin (**SEQ ID NO: 12**), ¹⁸Arg^{25,28,29}Pro-h-amylin (**SEQ ID NO: 10**) and ¹⁸Arg^{25,28}Pro-h-amylin (**SEQ ID NO: 8**).

36. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 34 wherein said amylin agonist analogue is ^{25,28,29}Pro-h-amylin (**SEQ ID NO: 12**).

37. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 33 wherein said amylin or amylin agonist is administered subcutaneously.

38. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 33 wherein said amylin or amylin agonist is administered from 1 to 4 times per day.

39. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 33 wherein said amylin or amylin agonist is administered before a meal.

40. Canceled.

41. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 24, wherein the amylin agonist analogue comprises an amino acid sequence of (**SEQ ID NO: 14**):

¹A₁-X-Asn-Thr⁵Ala-Thr-Y-Ala-Thr¹⁰Gln-Arg-Leu-B₁-Asn¹⁵Phe-Leu-C₁-D₁-E₁-¹⁰F₁-G₁-Asn-H₁-Gly²⁵Pro-I₁-Leu-Pro-J₁-³⁰Thr-K₁-Val-Gly-Ser³⁵Asn-Thr-Tyr-Z

wherein

A₁ is Lys, Ala, Ser or hydrogen;

B₁ is Ala, Ser or Thr;

C₁ is Val, Leu or Ile;

D₁ is His or Arg;

E₁ is Ser or Thr;

F₁ is Ser, Thr, Gln or Asn;

G₁ is Asn, Gln or His;

H₁ is Phe, Leu or Tyr;

I₁ is Ile, Val, Ala or Leu

J₁ is Ser, Pro or Thr;

K₁ is Asn, Asp or Gln;

X and Y are independently selected residues having side chains which are chemically bonded to each other to form an intramolecular linkage, wherein said intramolecular linkage comprises a disulfide bond, a lactam or a thioether linkage; and Z is an amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, cycloalkylamino, arylamino, aralkylamino, alkyloxy, aryloxy or aralkyloxy; and provided that when A₁ is Lys, B₁ is Ala, C₁ is Val, D₁ is Arg, E₁ is Ser, F₁ is Ser, G₁ is Asn, H₁ is Leu, I₁ is Val, J₁ is Pro, and K₁ is Asn; then one or more A₁ to K₁ is a D-amino acid and Z is selected from the group consisting of alkylamino, dialkylamino, cycloalkylamino, arylamino, aralkylamino, alkyloxy, aryloxy or aralkyloxy.

42. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 24, wherein the amylin agonist analogue comprises an amino acid sequence of **(SEQ ID NO: 15)**:

¹A₁-X-Asn-Thr⁵Ala-Thr-Y-Ala-Thr¹⁰Gln-Arg-Leu-B₁-Asn-¹⁵Phe-Leu-C₁-D₁-E₁-²⁰F₁-G₁-Asn-H₁-Gly-²⁵Pro-I₁-Leu-J₁-Pro-³⁰Thr-K₁-Val-Gly-Ser-³⁵Asn-Thr-Tyr-Z

wherein

A₁ is Lys, Ala, Ser or hydrogen;

B₁ is Ala, Ser or Thr;

C₁ is Val, Leu or Ile;

D₁ is His or Arg;

E₁ is Ser or Thr;

F₁ is Ser, Thr, Gln or Asn;

G₁ is Asn, Gln or His;

H₁ is Phe, Leu or Tyr;

I₁ is Ile, Val, Ala or Leu;

J₁ is Ser, Pro, Leu, Ile or Thr;

K₁ is Asn, Asp or Gln;

X and Y are independently selected residues having side chains which are chemically bonded to each other to form an intramolecular linkage, wherein said intramolecular linkage comprises a disulfide bond, a lactam or a thioether linkage; and Z is amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, cycloalkylamino, arylamino, aralkylamino, alkyloxy, aryloxy or aralkyloxy; and provided that when

(a) A₁ is Lys, B₁ is Ala, C₁ is Val, D₁ is Arg, E₁ is Ser, F₁ is Ser, G₁ is Asn, H₁ is Leu, I₁ is Val, J₁ is Pro and K₁ is Asn; or

(b) A₁ is Lys, B₁ is Ala, C₁ is Val, D₁ is His, E₁ is Ser, F₁ is Asn, G₁ is Asn, H₁ is Leu, I₁ is Val, J₁ is Ser and K₁ is Asn;

then one or more of A₁ to K₁ is a D-amino acid and Z is selected from the group consisting of alkylamino, dialkylamino, cycloalkylamino, arylamino, aralkylamino, alkyloxy, aryloxy or aralkyloxy.

43. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 24, wherein the amylin agonist analogue comprises an amino acid sequence of (SEQ ID NO: 16):

¹A₁-X-Asn-Thr-⁵Ala-Thr-Y-Ala-Thr-¹⁰Gln-Arg-Leu-B₁-Asn-¹⁵Phe-Leu-C₁-D₁-E₁-²⁰F₁-G₁-Asn-H₁-Gly-²⁵I₁-J₁-Leu-Pro-Pro-³⁰Thr-K₁-Val-Gly-Ser-³⁵Asn-Thr-Tyr-Z

wherein

A₁ is Lys, Ala, Ser or hydrogen;

B₁ is Ala, Ser or Thr;

C₁ is Val, Leu or Ile;

D₁ is His or Arg;

E₁ is Ser or Thr;

F₁ is Ser, Thr, Gln or Asn;

G₁ is Asn, Gln or His;

H₁ is Phe, Leu or Tyr;

I₁ is Ala or Pro;

J₁ is Ile, Val, Ala or Leu;

K₁ is Asn, Asp or Gln;

X and Y are independently selected residues having side chains which are chemically bonded to each other to form an intramolecular linkage, wherein said intramolecular linkage comprises a disulfide bond, a lactam or a thioether linkage; and Z is amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino,

cycloalkylamino, arylamino, aralkylamino, alkyloxy, aryloxy or aralkyloxy; and provided that when A₁ is Lys, B₁ is Ala, C₁ is Val, D₁ is Arg, E₁ is Ser, F₁ is Ser, G₁ is Asn H₁ is Leu, I₁ is Pro, J₁ is Val and K₁ is Asn; then one or more of A₁ to K₁ is a D-amino acid and Z is selected from the group consisting of alkylamino, dialkylamino, cycloalkylamino, arylamino, aralkylamino, alkyloxy, aryloxy or aralkyloxy.

44. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 24, wherein the amylin agonist analogue comprises an amino acid sequence of (**SEQ ID NO: 17**):

¹A₁-X-Asn-Thr-⁵Ala-Thr-Y-Ala-Thr-¹⁰Gln-Arg-Leu-B₁-Asn-¹⁵Phe-Leu-C₁-D₁-E₁-²⁰F₁-G₁-Asn-H₁-Gly-²⁵Pro-I₁-Leu-Pro-Pro-³⁰Thr-J₁-Val-Gly-Ser-³⁵Asn-Thr-Tyr-Z

wherein

A₁ is Lys, Ala, Ser or hydrogen;

B₁ is Ala, Ser or Thr;

C₁ is Val, Leu or Ile;

D₁ is His or Arg;

E₁ is Ser or Thr;

F₁ is Ser, Thr, Gln or Asn;

G₁ is Asn, Gln or His;

H₁ is Phe, Leu or Tyr;

I₁ is Ile, Val, Ala or Leu;

J₁ is Asn, Asp or Gln;

X and Y are independently selected residues having side chains which are chemically bonded to each other to form an intramolecular linkage wherein said intramolecular linkage comprises a disulfide bond, a lactam or a thioether linkage; and Z is amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, cycloalkylamino, arylamino, aralkylamino, alkyloxy, aryloxy or aralkyloxy; and

provided that when A₁ is Lys, B₁ is Ala, C₁ is Val, D₁ is Arg, E₁ is Ser, F₁ is Ser, G₁ is Asn, H₁ is Leu, I₁ is Val and J₁ is Asn; then one or more of A₁ to J₁ is a D-amino acid and Z is selected from the group consisting of alkylamino, dialkylamino, cycloalkylamino, arylamino, aralkylamino, alkyloxy, aryloxy or aralkyloxy.

45. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 34, wherein the amylin agonist analogue comprises an amino acid sequence of (SEQ ID NO: 14):

¹A₁-X-Asn-Thr⁵Ala-Thr-Y-Ala-Thr¹⁰Gln-Arg-Leu-B₁-Asn-¹⁵Phe-Leu-C₁-D₁-E₁-¹⁰F₁-G₁-Asn-H₁-Gly-²⁵Pro-I₁-Leu-Pro-J₁-³⁰Thr-K₁-Val-Gly-Ser-³⁵Asn-Thr-Tyr-Z

wherein

A₁ is Lys, Ala, Ser or hydrogen;

B₁ is Ala, Ser or Thr;

C₁ is Val, Leu or Ile;

D₁ is His or Arg;

E₁ is Ser or Thr;

F₁ is Ser, Thr, Gln or Asn;

G₁ is Asn, Gln or His;

H₁ is Phe, Leu or Tyr;

I₁ is Ile, Val, Ala or Leu

J₁ is Ser, Pro or Thr;

K₁ is Asn, Asp or Gln;

X and Y are independently selected residues having side chains which are chemically bonded to each other to form an intramolecular linkage, wherein said intramolecular linkage comprises a disulfide bond, a lactam or a thioether linkage; and Z is an amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, cycloalkylamino, arylamino, aralkylamino, alkyloxy, aryloxy or aralkyloxy; and provided that

when A₁ is Lys, B₁ is Ala, C₁ is Val, D₁ is Arg, E₁ is Ser, F₁ is Ser, G₁ is Asn, H₁ is Leu, I₁ is Val, J₁ is Pro, and K₁ is Asn; then one or more A₁ to K₁ is a D-amino acid and Z is selected from the group consisting of alkylamino, dialkylamino, cycloalkylamino, arylamino, aralkylamino, alkyloxy, aryloxy or aralkyloxy.

46. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 34, wherein the amylin agonist analogue comprises an amino acid sequence of **(SEQ ID NO: 15)**:

¹A₁-X-Asn-Thr-⁵Ala-Thr-Y-Ala-Thr-¹⁰Gln-Arg-Leu-B₁-Asn-¹⁵Phe-Leu-C₁-D₁-E₁-²⁰F₁-G₁-Asn-H₁-Gly-²⁵Pro-I₁-Leu-J₁-Pro-³⁰Thr-K₁-Val-Gly-Ser-³⁵Asn-Thr-Tyr-Z

wherein

A₁ is Lys, Ala, Ser or hydrogen;

B₁ is Ala, Ser or Thr;

C₁ is Val, Leu or Ile;

D₁ is His or Arg;

E₁ is Ser or Thr;

F₁ is Ser, Thr, Gln or Asn;

G₁ is Asn, Gln or His;

H₁ is Phe, Leu or Tyr;

I₁ is Ile, Val, Ala or Leu;

J₁ is Ser, Pro, Leu, Ile or Thr;

K₁ is Asn, Asp or Gln;

X and Y are independently selected residues having side chains which are chemically bonded to each other to form an intramolecular linkage, wherein said intramolecular linkage comprises a disulfide bond, a lactam or a thioether linkage; and Z is amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino,

cycloalkylamino, arylamino, aralkylamino, alkyloxy, aryloxy or aralkyloxy; and provided that when

- (a) A₁ is Lys, B₁ is Ala, C₁ is Val, D₁ is Arg, E₁ is Ser, F₁ is Ser, G₁ is Asn, H₁ is Leu, I₁ is Val, J₁ is Pro and K₁ is Asn; or
- (b) A₁ is Lys, B₁ is Ala, C₁ is Val, D₁ is His, E₁ is Ser, F₁ is Asn, G₁ is Asn, H₁ is Leu, I₁ is Val, J₁ is Ser and K₁ is Asn;

then one or more of A₁ to K₁ is a D-amino acid and Z is selected from the group consisting of alkylamino, dialkylamino, cycloalkylamino, arylamino, aralkylamino, alkyloxy, aryloxy or aralkyloxy.

47. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 34, wherein the amylin agonist analogue comprises an amino acid sequence of **(SEQ ID NO: 16)**:

¹A₁-X-Asn-Thr-⁵Ala-Thr-Y-Ala-Thr-¹⁰Gln-Arg-Leu-B₁-Asn-¹⁵Phe-Leu-C₁-D₁-E₁-²⁰F₁-G₁-Asn-H₁-Gly-²⁵I₁-J₁-Leu-Pro-Pro-³⁰Thr-K₁-Val-Gly-Ser-³⁵Asn-Thr-Tyr-Z

wherein

A₁ is Lys, Ala, Ser or hydrogen;

B₁ is Ala, Ser or Thr;

C₁ is Val, Leu or Ile;

D₁ is His or Arg;

E₁ is Ser or Thr;

F₁ is Ser, Thr, Gln or Asn;

G₁ is Asn, Gln or His;

H₁ is Phe, Leu or Tyr;

I₁ is Ala or Pro;

J₁ is Ile, Val, Ala or Leu;

K₁ is Asn, Asp or Gln;

X and Y are independently selected residues having side chains which are chemically bonded to each other to form an intramolecular linkage, wherein said intramolecular linkage comprises a disulfide bond, a lactam or a thioether linkage; and Z is amino, alkylamino dialkylamino, cycloalkylamino, arylamino, aralkylamino, alkyloxy, aryloxy or aralkyloxy; and provided that when A₁ is Lys, B₁ is Ala, C₁ is Val, D₁ is Arg, E₁ is Ser, F₁ is Ser, G₁ is Asn H₁ is Leu, I₁ is Pro, J₁ is Val and K₁ is Asn; then one or more of A₁ to K₁ is a D-amino acid and Z is selected from the group consisting of alkylamino, dialkylamino, cycloalkylamino, arylamino, aralkylamino, alkyloxy, aryloxy or aralkyloxy.

48. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 34, wherein the amylin agonist analogue comprises an amino acid sequence of (SEQ ID NO: 17):

¹A₁-X-Asn-Thr-⁵Ala-Thr-Y-Ala-Thr-¹⁰Gln-Arg-Leu-B₁-Asn-¹⁵Phe-Leu-C₁-D₁-E₁²⁰F₁-G₁-Asn-H₁-Gly-²⁵Pro-I₁-Leu-Pro-Pro-³⁰Thr-J₁-Val-Gly-Ser-³⁵Asn-Thr-Tyr-Z

wherein

A₁ is Lys, Ala, Ser or hydrogen;

B₁ is Ala, Ser or Thr;

C₁ is Val, Leu or Ile;

D₁ is His or Arg;

E₁ is Ser or Thr;

F₁ is Ser, Thr, Gln or Asn;

G₁ is Asn, Gln or His;

H₁ is Phe, Leu or Tyr;

I₁ is Ile, Val, Ala or Leu;

J₁ is Asn, Asp or Gln;

X and Y are independently selected residues having side chains which are chemically bonded to each other to form an intramolecular linkage wherein said intramolecular linkage comprises a disulfide bond, a lactam or a thioether linkage; and Z is amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, cycloalkylamino, arylamino, aralkylamino, alkyloxy, aryloxy or aralkyloxy; and provided that when A₁ is Lys, B₁ is Ala, C₁ is Val, D₁ is Arg, E₁ is Ser, F₁ is Ser, G₁ is Asn, H₁ is Leu, I₁ is Val and J₁ is Asn; then one or more of A₁ to J₁ is a D-amino acid and Z is selected from the group consisting of alkylamino, dialkylamino, cycloalkylamino, arylamino, aralkylamino, alkyloxy, aryloxy or aralkyloxy.

49. (Currently Amended) A method of treating obesity in a human subject comprising administering to said subject an amount of a composition comprising a peptide having an amino acid sequence of **(SEQ ID NO: 14)**:

¹A₁-X-Asn-Thr-⁵Ala-Thr-Y-Ala-Thr¹⁰Gln-Arg-Leu-B₁-Asn-¹⁵Phe-Leu-C₁-D₁-E₁-¹⁰F₁-G₁-Asn-H₁-Gly-²⁵Pro-I₁-Leu-Pro-J₁-³⁰Thr-K₁-Val-Gly-Ser-³⁵Asn-Thr-Tyr-Z

wherein

A₁ is Lys, Ala, Ser or hydrogen;

B₁ is Ala, Ser or Thr;

C₁ is Val, Leu or Ile;

D₁ is His or Arg;

E₁ is Ser or Thr;

F₁ is Ser, Thr, Gln or Asn;

G₁ is Asn, Gln or His;

H₁ is Phe, Leu or Tyr;

I₁ is Ile, Val, Ala or Leu

J₁ is Ser, Pro or Thr;

K₁ is Asn, Asp or Gln;

X and Y are independently selected residues having side chains which are chemically bonded to each other to form an intramolecular linkage, wherein said intramolecular linkage comprises a disulfide bond, a lactam or a thioether linkage; and Z is an amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, cycloalkylamino, arylamino, aralkylamino, alkyloxy, aryloxy or aralkyloxy; and provided that when A₁ is Lys, B₁ is Ala, C₁ is Val, D₁ is Arg, E₁ is Ser, F₁ is Ser, G₁ is Asn, H₁ is Leu, I₁ is Val, J₁ is Pro, and K₁ is Asn; then one or more A₁ to K₁ is a D-amino acid and Z is selected from the group consisting of alkylamino, dialkylamino, cycloalkylamino, arylamino, aralkylamino, alkyloxy, aryloxy or aralkyloxy and with the proviso that the composition does not contain a cholecystokinin or a cholecystokinin agonist.

50. (Currently Amended) A method of treating obesity in a human subject comprising administering to said subject an amount of a composition comprising a peptide having an amino acid sequence of (**SEQ ID NO: 15**):

¹A₁-X-Asn-Thr-⁵Ala-Thr-Y-Ala-Thr-¹⁰Gln-Arg-Leu-B₁-Asn-¹⁵Phe-Leu-C₁-D₁-E₁-²⁰F₁-G₁-Asn-H₁-Gly-²⁵Pro-I₁-Leu-J₁-Pro-³⁰Thr-K₁-Val-Gly-Ser-³⁵Asn-Thr-Tyr-Z

wherein

A₁ is Lys, Ala, Ser or hydrogen;

B₁ is Ala, Ser or Thr;

C₁ is Val, Leu or Ile;

D₁ is His or Arg;

E₁ is Ser or Thr;

F₁ is Ser, Thr, Gln or Asn;

G₁ is Asn, Gln or His;

H₁ is Phe, Leu or Tyr;

I₁ is Ile, Val, Ala or Leu;

J₁ is Ser, Pro, Leu, Ile or Thr;

K₁ is Asn, Asp or Gln;

X and Y are independently selected residues having side chains which are chemically bonded to each other to form an intramolecular linkage, wherein said intramolecular linkage comprises a disulfide bond, a lactam or a thioether linkage; and Z is amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, cycloalkylamino, arylamino, aralkylamino, alkyloxy, aryloxy or aralkyloxy; and provided that when

- (a) A₁ is Lys, B₁ is Ala, C₁ is Val, D₁ is Arg, E₁ is Ser, F₁ is Ser, G₁ is Asn, H₁ is Leu, I₁ is Val, J₁ is Pro and K₁ is Asn; or
- (b) A₁ is Lys, B₁ is Ala, C₁ is Val, D₁ is His, E₁ is Ser, F₁ is Asn, G₁ is Asn, H₁ is Leu, I₁ is Val, J₁ is Ser and K₁ is Asn;

then one or more of A₁ to K₁ is a D-amino acid and Z is selected from the group consisting of alkylamino, dialkylamino, cycloalkylamino, arylamino, aralkylamino, alkyloxy, aryloxy or aralkyloxy and with the proviso that the composition does not contain a cholecystokinin or a cholecystokinin agonist.

51. (Currently Amended) A method of treating obesity in a human subject comprising administering to said subject an amount of a composition comprising a peptide having an amino acid sequence of **(SEQ ID NO: 16)**:

¹A₁-X-Asn-Thr-⁵Ala-Thr-Y-Ala-Thr-¹⁰Gln-Arg-Leu-B₁-Asn-¹⁵Phe-Leu-C₁-D₁-E₁-²⁰F₁-G₁-Asn-H₁-Gly-²⁵I₁-J₁-Leu-Pro-Pro-³⁰Thr-K₁-Val-Gly-Ser-³⁵Asn-Thr-Tyr-Z

wherein

A₁ is Lys, Ala, Ser or hydrogen;

B₁ is Ala, Ser or Thr;

C₁ is Val, Leu or Ile;

D₁ is His or Arg;

E₁ is Ser or Thr;

F₁ is Ser, Thr, Gln or Asn;

G₁ is Asn, Gln or His;

H₁ is Phe, Leu or Tyr;

I₁ is Ala or Pro;

J₁ is Ile, Val, Ala or Leu;

K₁ is Asn, Asp or Gln;

X and Y are independently selected residues having side chains which are chemically bonded to each other to form an intramolecular linkage, wherein said intramolecular linkage comprises a disulfide bond, a lactam or a thioether linkage; and Z is amino, alkylamino dialkylamino, cycloalkylamino, arylamino, aralkylamino, alkyloxy, aryloxy or aralkyloxy; and provided that when A₁ is Lys, B₁ is Ala, C₁ is Val, D₁ is Arg, E₁ is Ser, F₁ is Ser, G₁ is Asn H₁ is Leu, I₁ is Pro, J₁ is Val and K₁ is Asn; then one or more of A₁ to K₁ is a D-amino acid and Z is selected from the group consisting of alkylamino, dialkylamino, cycloalkylamino, arylamino, aralkylamino, alkyloxy, aryloxy or aralkyloxy and with the proviso that the composition does not contain a cholecystokinin or a cholecystokinin agonist.

52. (Currently Amended) A method of treating obesity in a human subject comprising administering to said subject an amount of a composition comprising a peptide having an amino acid sequence of (SEQ ID NO: 17):

¹A₁-X-Asn-Thr-⁵Ala-Thr-Y-Ala-Thr-¹⁰Gln-Arg-Leu-B₁-Asn-¹⁵Phe-Leu-C₁-D₁-E₁²⁰F₁-G₁-Asn-H₁-Gly-²⁵Pro-I₁-Leu-Pro-Pro-³⁰Thr-J₁-Val-Gly-Ser-³⁵Asn-Thr-Tyr-Z

wherein

A₁ is Lys, Ala, Ser or hydrogen;

B₁ is Ala, Ser or Thr;

C₁ is Val, Leu or Ile;

D₁ is His or Arg;

E₁ is Ser or Thr;

F₁ is Ser, Thr, Gln or Asn;

G₁ is Asn, Gln or His;

H₁ is Phe, Leu or Tyr;

I₁ is Ile, Val, Ala or Leu;

J₁ is Asn, Asp or Gln;

X and Y are independently selected residues having side chains which are chemically bonded to each other to form an intramolecular linkage wherein said intramolecular linkage comprises a disulfide bond, a lactam or a thioether linkage; and Z is amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, cycloalkylamino, arylamino, aralkylamino, alkyloxy, aryloxy or aralkyloxy; and

provided that when A₁ is Lys, B₁ is Ala, C₁ is Val, D₁ is Arg, E₁ is Ser, F₁ is Ser, G₁ is Asn, H₁ is Leu, I₁ is Val and J₁ is Asn; then one or more of A₁ to J₁ is a D-amino acid and Z is selected from the group consisting of alkylamino, dialkylamino, cycloalkylamino, arylamino, aralkylamino, alkyloxy, aryloxy or aralkyloxy and with the proviso that the composition does not contain a cholecystokinin or a cholecystokinin agonist.

53. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 23 wherein the amount administered is from about 30 μ g/dose to about 300 μ g/dose.

54. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 38 wherein said amylin or amylin agonist is administered in an amount from about 0.0025 mg/dose to about 5 mg/dose.

55. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 34 wherein said amylin or amylin agonist is administered at a dose from about 30 μ g/dose to about 300 μ g/dose.

56. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 49 wherein said peptide is administered from about 1 to 4 times a day at an amount of about 0.0025 mg/dose to about 5 mg/dose.

57. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 49 wherein said peptide is administered at a dose from about 30 μ g/dose to about 300 μ g/dose.

58. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 50 wherein said peptide is administered from about 1 to 4 times a day at an amount of about 0.0025 mg/dose to about 5 mg/dose.

59. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 50 wherein said peptide is administered at a dose from about 30 μ g/dose to about 300 μ g/dose.

60. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 51 wherein said peptide is administered from about 1 to 4 times a day at an amount of about 0.0025 mg/dose to about 5 mg/dose.

61. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 51 wherein said peptide is administered at a dose from about 30 μ g/dose to about 300 μ g/dose.

62. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 52 wherein said peptide is administered from about 1 to 4 times a day at an amount of about 0.0025 mg/dose to about 5 mg/dose.

63. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 52 wherein said peptide is administered at a dose from about 30 μ g/dose to about 300 μ g/dose.

64. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 49 wherein said peptide is ^{25,28,29}Pro-h-amylin (**SEQ ID NO: 12**).

65. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 50 wherein said peptide is ^{25,28,29}Pro-h-amylin (**SEQ ID NO: 12**).

66. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 51 wherein said peptide is
^{25,28,29}Pro-h-amylin (SEQ ID NO: 12).

67. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 52 wherein said peptide is
^{25,28,29}Pro-h-amylin (SEQ ID NO: 12).